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Mutational Analysis in Pediatric Thyroid Cancer and Correlations with Age, Ethnicity, and Clinical Presentation

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Background: Well-differentiated thyroid cancer (WDTC) incidence in pediatrics is rising, most being papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC). The objective of the study was to assess the prevalence of different mutations in pediatric WDTC and correlate the genotype with the clinical phenotype.

Methods: This is a single-center retrospective study. Thyroid tissue blocks from 42 consecutive pediatric WDTC patients who underwent thyroidectomy between 2001 and 2013 were analyzed at Quest Diagnostics for *BRAF*^{V600E}, *RAS* mutations (*N,K,H*), and *RET/PTC* and *PAX8/PPAR γ* rearrangements, using validated molecular methods. Thyroid carcinomas included PTC, follicular thyroid carcinoma (FTC), and follicular variant of PTC (FVPTC).

Results: Thirty-nine samples (29 females) were genotyped. The mean age at diagnosis was 14.7 years (range 7.9–18.4 years), and most were Hispanic (56.4%) or Caucasian (35.9%). The mean follow-up period was 2.9 years. Mutations were noted in 21/39 (53.8%), with both *BRAF*^{V600E} ($n=9$), and *RET/PTC* ($n=6$) detected only in PTC. Mutations were detected in 2/5 FTC (*PAX8/PPAR γ* and *NRAS*) and 3/6 FVPTC cases (*PAX8/PPAR γ*). Of 28 PTC patients, 57.1% had mutations: 32.1% with *BRAF*^{V600E}, 21.4% with *RET/PTC*, and 3.6% with *NRAS*. Of patients with *BRAF*^{V600E}, 77.8% were Hispanic and 88.9% were >15 years, while all *RET/PTC*-positive patients were ≤ 15 years ($p=0.003$). Tumor size, lymph node involvement, and distant metastasis at diagnosis (or soon after ¹³¹I ablation) did not vary significantly based on the mutation.

Conclusions: *BRAF*^{V600E} was the most common mutation, especially in older and Hispanic adolescents. A larger, ethnically diverse pediatric cohort followed long term will enable the genotypic variability, clinical presentation, and response to therapy to be better assessed.

Introduction

THYROID CANCER REPRESENTS THE THIRD most common pediatric solid tumor and the most common endocrine malignancy (1). The incidence of thyroid cancer in the United States has been rising in both adults and pediatric patients. Based on the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database, the average age-adjusted annual incidence for thyroid cancer in children 0–20 years old, from 2008 to 2011, was 0.886 per 100,000 persons (2). Pediatric thyroid carcinoma and especially papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) has a more favorable course compared with adults, with a disease-specific mortality of <2% (3). However, at the time of diagnosis, pediatric patients often present with more advanced disease, and they frequently suffer from persistent or recurrent disease due to metastatic lymph nodes or lung metastases (3).

The prevalence of different mutations in adult thyroid cancer has been presented in various reports. The most common genetic alteration is *BRAF* (29–83%) with an overall prevalence of ~44% (4–6). The prevalence of *RET/PTC* rearrangements in adults has been estimated to be ~35% (7). Point mutations in *HRAS*, *KRAS*, and *NRAS* are less frequent in PTC, with an overall frequency of 10–20% (8), whereas a higher prevalence (40–50%) has been reported in follicular carcinomas (9,10). Finally, *PAX8/PPAR γ* rearrangements are found in 30–40% of follicular adult thyroid carcinoma, and rarely in FVPTC (11).

The prevalence and type of mutations appear to differ between adult and childhood thyroid carcinoma, though pediatric data are still limited (1). Initial reports with relatively small sample sizes have shown a much lower prevalence of *BRAF* mutations in pediatric populations, ranging from 0% to 24% (12–14). In contrast, two recent reports demonstrated a

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much higher prevalence of the mutation in pediatric PTC of 34.5% and 71.4% (15,16). Sporadic pediatric thyroid cancer shows a variable prevalence of *RET/PTC* rearrangements, ranging from 37.5% to 71%, with *RET/PTC1* being the predominant mutation (17–19). *RAS* mutations are uncommon in children and adolescents (20–22). The significance of these genetic mutations in terms of tumor presentation, progression, and response to therapeutic interventions in pediatrics is not clear. Therefore, this study investigated the rate of the common mutations implicated in non-medullary pediatric well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma (WDTC) in patients who underwent surgery at the authors' institution. This is the first pediatric study where all four mutation classes were examined on thyroidectomy-obtained thyroid tissue, and the findings were recently reported as an abstract (23). Correlations between genotype and clinical phenotype were also explored.

Materials and Methods

Patients aged ≤ 18 years old who underwent thyroid surgery and who were treated at Rady Children's Hospital San Diego (RCHSD) for thyroid cancer were included after Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval was obtained. The patients were identified based on ICD9 codes (193, 244.0, 244.1), and review of pathology records. Patients with medullary carcinoma were excluded. Forty-six consecutive children and adolescent patients with WDTC were identified between 2001 and 2013. Tumors of patients with only one tissue block available were not submitted for analysis. A total of 42 formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue blocks from the thyroid gland obtained at the time of thyroid surgery were sent to Quest Diagnostics Nichols Institute for mutational analysis as a collaborative research study. The protocol was IRB approved to analyze these blocks for commercially available *BRAF*, *NRAS*, *HRAS*, and *KRAS* point mutations, as well as *RET/PTC* and *PAX8/PPAR γ* rearrangements, using validated molecular methods.

Total nucleic acid (DNA and RNA) was extracted from thyroid FFPE specimens using an Agencourt FormaPure FFPE extraction Kit (Beckman Coulter, Indianapolis, IN) according to the manufacturer's protocol (24). Molecular testing was performed blinded to the result of cytopathological diagnosis. *BRAF*^{V600E} and *BRAF*^{K601E} mutations were detected by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using allele-specific primers and probes using TaqMan Universal PCR Mix (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY). The mixture was pre-amplified for 14 cycles on ABI Veriti with denaturation at 95°C for 15 sec, annealing at 56°C for 30 sec, and extension at 72°C for 30 sec. The PCR products were then cleaned up with Ampure (Beckman Coulter) and subjected to 40 cycles of PCR amplification on ABI 7900 (Life Technologies) with denaturation at 95°C for 15 sec, annealing at 62°C for 30 sec, and extension at 68°C for 30 sec, and the result was analyzed by SDS software (Life Technologies). Sanger sequencing was performed on the positive cases for *BRAF*^{V600E}. Six out of 10 samples verified the presence of *BRAF*^{V600E} mutation, while four of the samples failed to amplify, likely not having enough DNA and/or having fragmented DNA smaller than the target size for Sanger sequencing.

RAS mutations were detected by pyrosequencing targeting codons 12, 13, and 61 of *HRAS*, *KRAS*, and *NRAS*. Extracted DNA was mixed with biotinylated primers and subjected to 45

cycles of PCR amplification (denaturation at 94°C for 30 sec, annealing at 60°C for 30 sec, and extension at 72°C for 30 sec). After PCR, DNA strands were separated on a PyroMark Q96 vacuum workstation (Qiagen, Valencia, CA). Then pyrosequencing was performed using a PyroMark Q96 MD instrument (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's protocol.

RET/PTC1, *RET/PTC3*, and *PAX8/PPAR γ* rearrangements were detected by real-time reverse transcription PCR. Extracted RNA was first reverse transcribed into cDNA using Superscript III (Life Technologies), then mixed with sequence-specific primers and probes in TaqMan Universal PCR Mix. The mixture was subjected to 45 cycles of PCR amplification (95°C for 15 sec, then at 60°C for 60 sec) on ABI 7900, and the result was analyzed by SDS software. For *PAX8/PPAR γ* , the cDNA was pre-amplified as described above before qPCR. Three cases (7%) were excluded from the data analysis, all due to RNA quality issue in the samples. Four cases failed to result part of the *RAS* mutation analysis (*HRAS* and/or *NRAS*), but as two had mutations in other genes (one in *BRAF*, the other a *PAX8/PPAR γ* rearrangement), only the other two that had no mutations in other genes were excluded. The third case excluded failed both *RET-PTC* and *PAX8/PPAR γ* analysis. In the final genotype-phenotype analysis, patients were included with either one positive mutation or who were genotyped for all cited molecular markers. A total of 39 such cases met the above criteria.

A comprehensive chart review was performed, including patients' demographics, family history, history of external beam or other radiation exposure, and disease characteristics such as histology and tumor size. The staging and the type of metastasis were based on initial surgery and the whole-body scan findings following the initial radioiodine ¹³¹I treatment.

Statistical analysis was performed with IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows v22 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY). Chi-square and Fisher's exact tests were used when appropriate to compare the rates of the various mutations with different clinical characteristics (e.g., presence of lymph node metastasis or thyroiditis). The *p*-value was considered statistically significant when it was <0.05 and as a trend with borderline significance when it was ≥ 0.05 and <0.10 .

Results

Patient characteristics

A total of 39/42 patients were included in the final analysis. The number of thyroid cancer cases seen at RCHSD increased significantly after 2005, with 89.7% of the cases diagnosed with non-medullary thyroid cancer after 2005, which is in accordance with the SEER incidence data for pediatric thyroid cancer (2). Demographic data are shown in Table 1. The mean age at diagnosis was 14.7 ± 2.6 years, with females (mean = 14.9 years) being slightly older than males (mean = 14.1 years; $p=0.235$). As in other pediatric series (13,17,25,26), there was a female predominance (74.4%). The majority of the patients were Hispanic (56.4%) of Mexican American descent, and Caucasian (35.9%; Table 1). The histologic cancer types included 28 (71.8%) classic PTC, six (15.4%) FVPTC, and five (12.8%) FTC. The distribution is similar to the reported pediatric WDTC SEER data (25), for rates of PTC (64.5%), FVPTC (24.7%), and FTC (12.5%).

Two of the patients with PTC had a history of radiation exposure. One was treated with cranial radiation for an

TABLE 1. PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	No. (%)
Age at diagnosis (years)	
Mean (SD), range	14.7 (2.6), 7.9–18.4
Sex	
Male/female	10 (25.6)/29 (74.4)
Ethnicity	
Caucasian	14 (35.9)
Hispanic	22 (56.4)
African American	1 (2.6)
South Asian	2 (5.1)
Histologic subtype	
PTC	28 (71.8)
FVPTC	6 (15.4)
FTC	5 (12.8)
Tumor size (cm)	
<2	15 (38.5)
2–4	12 (30.8)
>4	12 (30.8)
Neck dissection	
Central	7 (17.9)
Central and lateral	13 (33.3)
Other	1 (2.6)
No neck dissection	18 (46.2)
Lymph node metastases ^a	21 (53.8)
Pulmonary metastases ^b	3 (8.1)
Thyroiditis	16 (41)

^aLymph node metastasis at the completion of initial treatment.

^bPulmonary metastases noted post initial radioiodine ¹³¹I course.

PTC, papillary thyroid carcinoma; FVPTC, follicular variant of PTC; FTC, follicular thyroid carcinoma.

anaplastic ependymoma and the other with cranial and spinal radiation for medulloblastoma. The latency period from radiation treatment to diagnosis of thyroid cancer was nine and seven years, respectively. Both patients' molecular testing was negative.

As detailed in Table 1, almost one third of the tumors were 2–4 cm in size, close to 30% were >4 cm, and the rest were <2 cm. Neck dissection was performed in 21/39 (53.8%) patients; seven (33.3%) had central neck dissection, 13 (61.9%) both central and lateral, and one dissection of compartment I (not associated with an ectopic thyroid tissue). Neck dissections were planned if there were clinically and/or radiological positive nodal disease preoperatively, and occasionally neck dissections were performed based on the surgeon's determi-

nation of pathologic nodal disease intraoperatively with judicious use of frozen sections. Prophylactic central compartment (level VI) or lateral neck dissections were not routinely performed at this institution. Twenty-one of the patients (53.8%) were found to have pathologically positive nodal metastasis and almost all with PTC (95%). Only one patient with FVPTC had lymph node metastasis at diagnosis, and none of those with FTC ($p=0.002$). Radioiodine ablation was administered to 37/39 patients. One subject did not receive radioactive iodine (RAI) treatment after thyroidectomy due to a small tumor (<1 cm) and one was lost to follow-up. All cases were presumed to be RAI avid at the time of their initial therapeutic ¹³¹I course, as this is more likely to be the case in pediatric tumors (27). The post ¹³¹I treatment whole-body scan revealed uptake indicative of neck lymph metastasis in four patients, all of whom already had positive lymph nodes identified during their initial thyroidectomy. Pulmonary metastases were noted, per available post ¹³¹I data, in 2/26 patients with PTC, and in one subject with FVPTC. The findings were confirmed by subsequent computed tomography (CT) in the two PTC cases. The mean initial ¹³¹I dose was 130 mCi (range 54–184.2 mCi). Four patients had more than one ¹³¹I course due to persistent metastases. The mean follow-up period was 34.4 months.

Thyroiditis was diagnosed in 16/39 (41%) patients based on either pathology or positive thyroid antibodies. Most had thyroglobulin (Tg) antibodies measured together with anti-thyroid peroxidase (anti-TPO) antibodies before their thyroidectomy, and all had documented post-thyroidectomy Tg level and antibody titers. Of the 39 patients, 28 had anti-TPO antibody testing, and 12 (43%) were elevated. Thirteen (81.25%) of those with thyroiditis were diagnosed with PTC, and three (18.75%) with non-PTC ($p=0.27$). From the cases with positive mutations, 62.5% of the PTC cases had thyroiditis compared with 20% of the non-PTC cases ($p=0.01$). Patients with thyroiditis compared with those without thyroiditis had mutations in 68.7% versus 43.5%, respectively ($p=0.12$), and a *BRAF*^{V600E} mutation was present in both groups. The small number of cases with mutations does not allow us to comment on whether thyroiditis affects the type of mutation noted.

Mutational analysis

Mutations were noted in 21/39 (53.8%) samples. A detailed breakdown of the various mutations is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF GENETIC MUTATIONS/ALTERATIONS

Mutation	BRAF ^{V600E}	RAS							PAX8/PPAR γ
		RET/PTC							
		<i>H</i> codons 12/13	<i>H</i> codon 61	<i>K</i> codons 12/13/61	<i>N</i> codons 12/13	<i>N</i> codon 61			
Sample	39	39	39	39	37	39	38	38	37
<i>n</i>	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
M/F	3/6	1/4	0/1					0/2	1/3
PTC	9	5	1					1	
FVPTC	0	0	0					0	3
FTC	0	0	0					1	1
<i>n</i> total (%)	9 (23.1)	6 (15.4)				2 (5.3)			4 (10.8)

M, male; F, female.

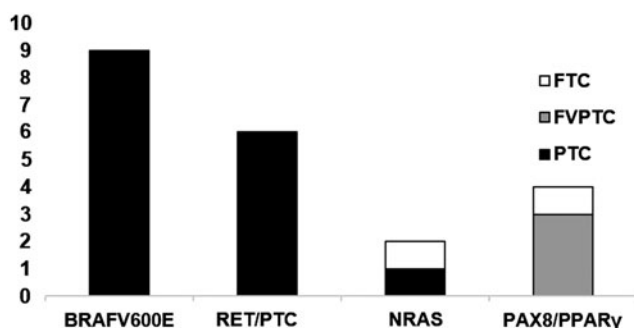


FIG. 1. Mutational analysis by histology.

Multiple mutations were not identified in any patient. The most prevalent mutation was *BRAF*^{V600E}, found exclusively in PTC (Fig. 1). No *BRAF*^{K601E} was noted. A total of six *RET/PTC* rearrangements were identified, and only in PTC. Three out of six FVPTC were positive for *PAX8/PPARγ*, which was also found in one FTC. Two *NRAS* codon 61 mutations (c.181C>A, p.Q61K) were also found, one in FTC and one in PTC.

Of the 28 patients with classic PTC, 57.1% ($n=16$) had mutations. Mutations were noted in 50% ($n=3/6$) of those with FVPTC and in 40% ($n=2/5$) of those with FTC, but the numbers in those two cancer types were small. *BRAF*^{V600E} was the most common mutation in PTC (Fig. 2). It was found in 32.1% of PTC cases, and 77.8% and 22.2% of those cases were Hispanic and Caucasian, respectively ($p=0.10$). *RET/PTC* was found in 21.4% of PTC cases and was evenly distributed, with 33.3% being Hispanic and 33.3% Caucasian. The five patients with a *RET/PTC1* rearrangement tended to have smaller tumors, four being <2 cm, and only one >4 cm, but 80% of them had positive lymph nodes.

Approximately 89% of the *BRAF*^{V600E} mutations were found in adolescents >15 years of age, and 11.1% in ≤15 years old (Fig. 3), while *RET/PTC* rearrangements were exclusively found in children <15 years old ($p=0.003$). Taking into consideration the female predominance in WDTC, no sex differences were noted in the relative rate of *BRAF*^{V600E} mutations and *RET/PTC* rearrangements ($p=0.6$).

There was no statistically significant difference noted in the tumor size, lymph node status, and iodine-avid distant metastasis at the completion of the initial treatment (thyroidectomy and ¹³¹I ablation), based on the presence or the type of mutations. Of all the patients found to be positive for a

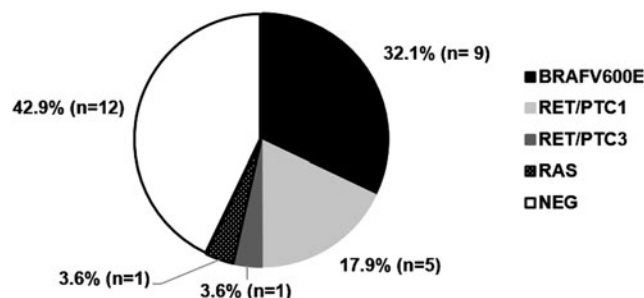


FIG. 2. Mutational analysis in PTC.

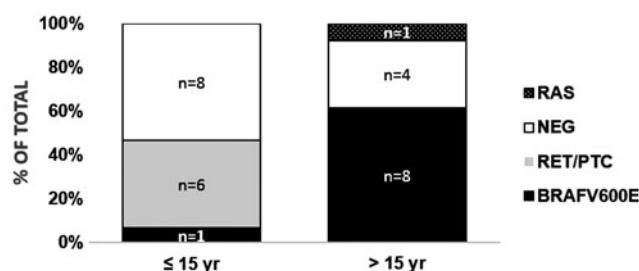


FIG. 3. Mutational distribution by age in PTC.

mutation, 66.7% underwent a neck dissection in comparison with 38.9% of those who did not have a mutation ($p=0.113$). Alternatively, those who presented with positive lymph nodes at diagnosis were not more likely to have positive mutations detected. Of the PTC cases positive for a mutation, 81.25% presented with lymph node metastasis at diagnosis versus 58.3% of those without a mutation ($p=0.231$). Close to 89% (88.9%) of the cases with a *BRAF*^{V600E} mutation and 83.3% of the cases with a *RET/PTC* rearrangement had central and/or lateral neck dissection, all with positive lymph nodes. Of the *BRAF*^{V600E}-positive PTC tumors, 22.2% were >4 cm, and of the cases with a *RET/PTC* rearrangement, 33% were >4 cm ($p=0.393$). There were no iodine-avid distant metastases noted in the PTC cases positive for a mutation, whereas two cases, representing 18.2% of the PTC cases without a mutation, had distant pulmonary metastasis identified at diagnosis. The FVPTC case with pulmonary metastasis was positive for a *PAX8/PPARγ* rearrangement.

Discussion

The presence of the common mutations and rearrangements reported for adults with WDTC has been described previously in non-medullary pediatric thyroid carcinoma (12–19). However, prior pediatric studies tended to be small, and typically examined only one type of mutation, with recent studies focusing on *BRAF*^{V600E} (15,16). The current study is the first pediatric study to examine all four mutation types simultaneously on thyroidectomy-obtained thyroid tissue from histologically confirmed WDTC using a commercially available analysis, performed by Quest Diagnostics (23). The recently published pediatric guidelines (28) state that molecular studies on fine-needle aspiration (FNA) cannot be recommended in routine clinical practice, as they are not yet validated. Data from this study may help fill some of the knowledge gaps. The currently reported study population is mostly of Hispanic (Mexican American) and Caucasian descent (both groups representing 92.3% of all cases). Due to the lack of long-term follow-up and very small number of recurrences (data not shown), only genotype–phenotype correlations are reported on, with the clinical presentation and course up to six months post-diagnosis. Buryk *et al.* recently published their experience with mutational analysis of these four genes on FNA material from thyroid nodules from 89 pediatric patients up to the age of 18 years, of whom 24 had thyroid cancer, and only 12 had PTC (29). However, all nodules with mutations were found to be malignant, similar to their earlier conclusions in a pediatric study on patients up to 21 years of age, with molecular data available on 66 FNAs (30).

It was noted that 56.4% of the present pediatric cohort was Hispanic, and 35.9% was Caucasian. This is similar to their relative distribution in the general pediatric population in San Diego County (<18 years old), which is 45.4% versus 34.1%, respectively (31). This is in contrast to SEER data, where the incidence of WDTC was greater in white compared with Hispanic children (2) and may be due to the more varied origins of Hispanic patients nationally, whereas in this San Diego cohort they were all Mexican American. *BRAF*^{V600E} was the most common mutation in all cases and was exclusively found in PTC cases. It was noted mainly in older adolescents of Hispanic descent, a finding that was not recognized previously, and will require corroboration in future studies that also involve Hispanic subjects. *RET/PTC* rearrangements in PTC were exclusively found in younger patients (≤15 years old), with a lower prevalence than prior U.S. pediatric studies. It is unclear if puberty has an impact on the type of mutation or whether it is just the age itself. The present finding of a cutoff at 15 years of age affecting the likelihood of being positive for a mutation (Fig. 3), while arbitrary, should be further explored. At the completion of the initial treatment, there was no statistically significant difference between tumor size and lymph node metastases based on the presence or type of the mutation; the number of distant metastasis is too small to draw any conclusions. Distant metastases were primarily identified with post-therapeutic ¹³¹I whole-body scans. Other imaging such as CT was not done in all of the patients. The majority of children with pulmonary metastases have micronodular disease that typically demonstrates excellent RAI uptake. Because of this, distant metastases in children are more amenable and responsive to ¹³¹I therapy compared with adults. In the present cohort, Tg levels were measured in each patient post treatment, and there was no suspicion for metastases based on those levels.

BRAF^{V600E} is considered to be the most common mutation in adult thyroid carcinoma (4–6,32) and was initially thought to have a much lower prevalence in the pediatric population. In a series of 15 cases of children exposed to radiation (Chernobyl), no *BRAF*^{V600E} mutations were found in those <15 years of age, whereas 8/33 (24%) cases in the older age group (15–31 years old) harbored this mutation (12); this latter rate does not truly reflect pediatric patients only. In two pediatric series of sporadic PTC published a decade ago, the *BRAF*^{V600E} mutation prevalence was 0% (13) and 20% (14), respectively. In two more recent reports from the United States, the rates were higher (15,16), perhaps signifying a shift. In the first study, the *BRAF*^{V600E} mutation was detected in 63% of pediatric PTC and FVPTC cases (*n*=27) and 71.4% of classic PTC cases (*n*=21) (15). The mean age of the cohort was 18.6 years (range 5.8–21.2 years). The authors did not find any significant correlation between *BRAF*^{V600E} status and age, though most of their *BRAF*^{V600E}-positive cases (70.6%) were found in children >15 years of age, similar to the finding reported here. Previous reports speculated that higher rates of *BRAF* mutations likely reflect an older age distribution (33). Another recent study found *BRAF*^{V600E} mutations in 36.8% (*n*=19) of their overall cohort and in 63.6% (*n*=11) of PTC cases (16). The reported median age was 13.6 years (range 2.8–18 years). Of the *BRAF*^{V600E}-positive cases, 4/7 were found in children >15 years of age. This study had a larger cohort of 39 cases, with 28 of those

being classic PTC. A higher prevalence of *BRAF*^{V600E} mutation was also found compared with the older pediatric reports (13,14). The present study reports 23% of all cases and 32.1% of the PTC cases being positive for *BRAF*^{V600E}. The method used for the detection of the *BRAF*^{V600E} mutation was allele-specific real-time PCR, which is considered to be more sensitive than Sanger sequencing. In order to verify the results, the mutations were confirmed by Sanger sequencing in 6/10 of the *BRAF*^{V600E}-positive samples. Four of the samples failed to amplify due to technical reasons. In agreement with two recent reports (15,16), the majority of the *BRAF*^{V600E}-positive cases were found in children >15 years of age. The finding is important, as it has been speculated in the past that the presence of a *BRAF*^{V600E} mutation might contribute to the different biological behavior of adult versus pediatric PTC. The relationship between this mutation and the clinicopathological outcomes of PTC in adults have been investigated in several studies (4,34–37). There is no consensus regarding the correlation of the disease characteristics and the presence of a *BRAF* mutation. In the majority of the studies, significant associations have been found between the presence of a *BRAF* mutation and extrathyroidal invasion, advanced stages, distant metastasis, thyroid recurrence, and loss of RAI avidity in the recurrent thyroid cancer. However, a recent large study of adults with PTC failed to demonstrate the same correlations (37). This might be explained by recent findings from the Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network, which suggest that *BRAF*^{V600E}-positive PTC should not be considered a homogeneous group in clinical studies (38).

Fewer studies have addressed the same issue in pediatric thyroid carcinoma, but in none of those was presence of the *BRAF*^{V600E} mutation associated with more aggressive disease (13,39), or correlated with the extent of the disease at diagnosis or risk factors associated with poor prognosis (15,16). The present study confirms that latter observation, but like the other small pediatric studies, it is not powered to detect a significant association between the presence of *BRAF*^{V600E} and tumor behavior.

Although the prevalence of *RET/PTC* rearrangements in thyroid tumor varies in different series, it has been reported to be more frequent in childhood than in adulthood thyroid cancer (18,40). Of the 13 different types of *RET/PTC* rearrangements described, *RET/PTC1* and *RET/PTC3* are the most common. *RET/PTC1* and in particular *RET/PTC3* have been highly associated with radiation-induced PTC (18). None of the *RET/PTC* cases in the current report had a history of radiation-induced PTC. *RET/PTC* rearrangements in this cohort were found in 21.4% of the PTC cases, which represents a much lower prevalence than that found in prior pediatric studies, such as a report of an overall frequency of 45.5% in a cohort of 33 American children with sporadic PTC (17). In a recent small pediatric series on FNA material, 3/12 PTC cases had *RET/PTC* rearrangements (25%) (29). In a report from Italy, 40% of children with PTC, unexposed to radiation, were positive for *RET/PTC* rearrangements (19). All of the current *RET/PTC* positive cases were children ≤15 years of age. When Elisei *et al.* compared the frequency of *RET/PTC* rearrangements in children and adults within the same country, they did not find any significant difference, and they concluded that age does not predict the presence of *RET/PTC* rearrangements in PTC, but rather that it is a matter of different ethnic groups (40). The cohort presented here

consists predominantly of children of Hispanic descent or Caucasians (Table 1). Both *RET/PTC* and *BRAF*^{V600E} were found only in classic PTC ($n=28$). A novel finding from this cohort was the high rate of *BRAF*^{V600E} mutations in those of Hispanic descent (77.8% of cases). This contrast with *RET/PTC* rearrangements, which were evenly distributed.

The *PAX8/PPAR γ* rearrangement is found in 30–40% of adult FTC, and rarely in FVPTC (11), whereas 3/6 FVPTC cases in the present study were positive for *PAX8/PPAR γ* , and 1/5 cases with FTC was positive for a *PAX8/PPAR γ* rearrangement. A larger series is needed to explore whether these findings are consistent in pediatric WDTC.

In the current study, a *NRAS Q61* mutation was found in two (5.1%) cases (one FTC, one PTC). The low mutation frequency for *RAS* mutations in pediatric PTC (3.6%) is similar to those reported previously (22–24), and the significance of the mutation frequency for *RAS* mutations in pediatric FTC (20%) needs to be further investigated due to the small sample size in this category of patients.

Thyroiditis was documented in 41% cases, a higher rate than in the general population, where 4.8% of adolescents (12–19 years old) in the United States are reported to have positive anti-TPO antibodies (41). In addition, the finding of thyroiditis being more prevalent in PTC (81.5%) versus non-PTC (18.7%) cases ($p=0.27$) may reach significance in a larger cohort. There are mixed data reported on the association of autoimmune thyroiditis and differentiated thyroid cancer. Most studies based on FNA biopsy report no correlation, whereas the studies on thyroidectomy tissue report a positive relationship. In patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis, the average rate of PTC is 1.20% in studies using FNA and 27.56% using tissue from thyroidectomies (42). A recent study based on analysis of thyroidectomy tissue failed to demonstrate an association between anti-TPO antibodies and the diagnosis of thyroid cancer (43). In a study from Italy, 39/365 children with autoimmune thyroiditis had FNA performed for suspicious thyroid nodules, and 11 were found to have a PTC on histology, giving an overall prevalence of 3% (44).

One of the limitations of the study is that it is retrospective. Obtaining consecutive cases helps eliminate some bias. The single-center sample size is small, although larger than previous studies in pediatrics. The mean follow-up period was 2.9 years. Since WDTC is typically a slowly progressive tumor, a longer follow-up is needed for better genotype–phenotype analysis of recurrence. Extracted DNA and RNA from FFPE tissues are known to be fragmented and prone to degradation over time (45). The samples that failed to result were from patients diagnosed between 2001 and 2008 and not necessarily from the oldest samples. Overall, genotyping of *RET/PTC* and *RAS* was associated with some technical difficulties in a minority of patients, which did not seem to affect the overall conclusions.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that in a pediatric population of WDTC consisting mostly of Hispanic and Caucasian patients, the frequency of the *BRAF*^{V600E} mutation is comparable to that found in the adult population, and it is mostly observed in those >15 years old and of Hispanic descent. *RET/PTC* rearrangements were less prevalent in this cohort compared with prior pediatric studies. More advanced molecular analysis using next-generation sequencing will likely reveal other types of mutations, rearrangements, and

fusions that may affect the genotype–phenotype correlations. A larger, multicenter, and ethnically diverse pediatric cohort followed long term is needed to study genotype–phenotype correlations better in thyroid cancer at diagnosis and beyond.

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Author Disclosure Statement

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